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☐ **1.** A new case of acute idiopathic frosted branch angiitis in Europe.
V Huerva / T Puig / M C Sánchez / C Jurjo / J Asenjo, *Eur J Ophthalmol*, Mar 2002
...to the periphery, **retinal edema** and hemorrhages in...was started on 90 mg **prednisolone** daily. After two weeks...absorption of the **retinal edema** and resolution of...inflammation. Systemic **prednisolone** were reduced progressively...
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☐ **2.** A Case of Frosted Branch Angiitis With Yellowish-White Placoid Lesions - the role of systemic corticosteroids
Masuda, K. / Ueno, M. / Watanabe, I., *Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology*, Nov 1999
...Following a decrease in the vascular sheathing and **retinal edema**, systemic **prednisolone** was tapered gradually and predniso- lone and prostaglandin...36 in the right eye and 2.08 in the left. The **retinal edema** and hemorrhages disappeared but a few vascular...
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☐ **3.** Air bag-induced corneal flap folds after laser in situ keratomileusis
Norden, R.A. / Perry, H.D. / Donnenfeld, E.D. / Montoya, C., *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, Aug 2000
...reaction, and Berlin **retinal edema**. RESULTS: Six weeks...retina showed Berlin **retinal edema** of the macula. The...patient was treated with **prednisolone** acetate 1% (Pred Forte...the right eye. The **retinal edema** had completely resolved...
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☐ **4.** Comparative Ophthalmology Notes: Chapter 2 - Ocular Therapeutics [57K]
Feb 2002
...Liquifilm® (sulfacetamide and **prednisolone**) - Allergan - suspension. Blephamide

S.O.P.® (sulfacetamide and **prednisolone**) - Allergan - ointment. Topical...cortisone 0.8, hydrocortisone 1, **prednisolone**/prednisone 4, methylprednisolone... [http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/courses/vet_eyes/conotes...]
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☐ **5.** [A case of presumed radiation optic neuropathy]
O Atsumi / T Sakuraba / S Kimura / K Narita / S Maeda, *Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi*, May 1991
...Funduscopy revealed optic disc swelling with surrounding **retinal edema** and small hemorrhage in the right eye. Fluorescein angiography...large enough to explain the dense central scotoma. Although **prednisolone** therapy gave temporary improvement, the visual function gradually...

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☐ **6.** Phacoemulsification and intraocular lens implantation in nanophthalmic eyes - Report of a medium-size series
Faucher, A. / Hasanee, K. / Rootman, D.S., *Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery*, May 2002
...brimonidine, dorzolamide atropine, **prednisolone** sodium sulfate (Inflammase(R)), ketorolac...ablation of the ciliary body and had some **retinal edema**, accounting for the reduced visual...IOP well controlled at 12 mm Hg on **prednisolone** sodium sulfate every 3 hours and atropine...

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☐ **7.** Comparison of tranexamic acid and prednisolone in the treatment of traumatic hyphema - A randomized clinical trial
Rahmani, B. / Jahadi, H.R., *Ophthalmology*, Feb 1999
...than did patients receiving **prednisolone** (OR = 1.6 99% CI = 0.6, 4...absorption was the same in TA, **prednisolone**, and placebo groups (4 days...Tranexamic Acid (n = 80) [no. (%)] **Prednisolone** (n = 78) [no. (%)] Placebo...subluxation 2 (2) 2 (2) 2 (2) 6 (3) **Retinal edema**/hemorrhage 4 (5) 6 (7) 5...

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☐ **8.** Bringing in the consultants [PDF-216K]
Mar 2001
Proteome mining Bringing in the consultants From the publishers of Pharmacogenomics How gene variants can ruin good drugs March 2001 www.currentdrugdiscovery.com In the year , we introduced PyrosequencingTM, a new technology for applied genomics. [http://www.currentdrugdiscovery.com/pdf/2001/3/3comple...]
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☐ **9.** Tuberculin skin testing in uveitis patients and treatment of presumed intraocular tuberculosis in japan[1]
Morimura, Y. / Okada, A.A. / Kawahara, S. / Miyamoto, Y. / Kawai, S. / Hirakata, A. / Hida, T., *Ophthalmology*, May 2002
...20/67 Nodule size **Retinal edema** 2 27 F Left 1+ Choroidal...20/20 20/29, 20/20 **Retinal edema** 8 31 F Both 0, 0 Multifocal...20/67 20/20, 20/20 **Retinal edema** 9 36 M Right 0 Multifocal...neovascularization PSL = **prednisolone** RFP = rifampicin VH...

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☐ **10.** Presumed Choroidal Atypical Tuberculosis Superinfected with Cytomegalovirus Retinitis in an Acquired Immunodeficiency...
Lai, L.-J. / Chen, S.-N. / Kuo, Y.-H. / Ho, J.-D. / Ho, C.-L., *Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology*, Jul 2002
...infection. . The left eye revealed moderate vitreous opacity and **retinal edema** (Figure 2) Figure 2 Creamy-white subretinal pigment epithelial...and the vitreous opacity decreased with low dose steroid (**Prednisolone** 10 mg twice a day) treatment for 2 weeks. According to the...
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☐ **11.** Primary Anti-Phospholipid Antibody Syndrome (APS) - Current Concepts
Durrani, O.M. / Gordon, C. / Murray, P.I., *Survey of Ophthalmology*, May 2002
Primary anti-phospholipid syndrome (APS) is a thrombophilic state characterized by recurrent arterial and venous thrombosis, recurrent pregnancy loss, and the presence of circulating anti-phospholipid antibodies that may be responsible...
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☐ **12.** Neovascular glaucoma as a complication of retinal vasculitis in Crohn disease
Salmon, J.F. / Ursell, P.G. / Frith, P., *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, Oct 2000
...hypertension and was taking 7.5-mg oral **prednisolone** daily. The best-corrected visual acuity...retinal veins, arterial attenuation, **retinal edema**, and scattered cotton-wool spots with...and bendroflurazide. The dose of oral **prednisolone** was increased to 30 mg daily, intensive...
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☐ **13.** Medicare Data Utilities Appendices [PDF-980K]
Dec 2002
4/97; Prior to 3/94, also included any Liability insurance) E = Workers' compensation F = Public Health Service or other federal agency (other than Dept.
[http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu/rda/userdocs/mdu_docs/A...]
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☐ **14.** Presumed topiramate-induced bilateral acute angle-closure glaucoma
Banta, J.T. / Hoffman, K. / Budenz, D.L. / Ceballos, E. / Greenfield, D.S., *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, Jul 2001
...acetazolamide, topical pilocarpine 1% and **prednisolone** acetate 1%, and two doses of intravenous...tartrate 0.2%, timolol maleate 0.5%, and **prednisolone** acetate 1%. A laser peripheral iridotomy...associated with acute glaucoma and **retinal edema** Arch Ophthalmol 80 1968 186 188 3 Fan...
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☐ **15.** Ophthalmic Manifestations of Lightning Strike
Norman, M.E. / Albertson, D. / Younge, B.R., *Survey of Ophthalmology*, Jul 2001
...Posterior segment Vitreous hemorrhage 49 Retinal detachment 27,49 **Retinal edema** (resembles commotio retinae) 32 Chorioretinal rupture 49...reported previously 50), we used a weaning course of topical **prednisolone** acetate drops and cyclopentolate 1%. There is at present...
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☐ **16.** Acute frosted retinal periphlebitis.
L S Atmaca / K Gündüz, *Acta Ophthalmol (Copenh)*, Dec 1993
A 30-year-old woman developed bilateral acute vision loss without any systemic symptoms. There was diffuse **retinal edema** and thick perivenous sheathing with moderate vitreous inflammation. Fluorescein angiography showed late staining and dye leakage...

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☐ **17.** FLEXIBLE MICROCHIP DEVICES FOR OPHTHALMIC AND OTHER APPLICATIONS
HERMAN, Stephen, J. / MICROCHIPS, INC., *PATENT COOPERATION TREATY APPLICATION*, Jul 2002
Microchip device arrays that can conform to a curved surface are provided for the controlled release or exposure of reservoir contents. The arrays comprise two or more microchip device elements, each of which includes a plurality of reservoirs that...
Full text available at patent office. For more in-depth searching go to LexisNexis
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☐ **18.** [Acute generalized retinal periphlebitis (author's transl)]
H Bleckmann / G Norderhus, *Klin Monatsbl Augenheilkd*, Jul 1980
Report on a 28-year-old man with acute impairment of vision (blurring) who was subsequently found to have extensive bilateral **retinal edema** with hemorrhages at posterior pole. A striking feature was the periphlebitic sheathing in this area. After systemic corticosteroid...

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☐ **19.** A case of frosted-branch retinal angiitis in a child.
A Nakai / S Saika, *Ann Ophthalmol*, Nov 1992
...frosted-branch angiitis of the retina in a 3-year-old girl. She had acute visual disturbances OU, and we observed iritis, **retinal edema**, and retinal angiitis. Retinal angiitis showed the same condition as previously described, the so-called acute frosted retinal...

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☐ **20.** Analysis of 87 Cases with Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada Disease
Mondkar, S.V. / Biswas, J. / Ganesh, S.K., *Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology*, May 2000
...detachment in 44 (50.6%) cases, **retinal edema** in 25 (28.7%) cases. The...body weight) in the form of **prednisolone** tablets. We adopted a single...cases (56.3%). Following oral **prednisolone** therapy, 61.6% showed improvement...common finding and marked **retinal edema** with disc edema was also...

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☐ **21.** Uveitis in nephrotic syndrome.
M Iwasaki / Y Kusumoto / T Amemiya, *Metab Pediatr Syst Ophthalmol*, Feb 1993
...She had many cells in the anterior chamber, fine granular keratitic precipitates on the posterior surface of the cornea and **retinal edema** around the optic disc. Diabetes mellitus had been diagnosed, but it was considered to be steroid diabetes mellitus. This...

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☐ **22.** Retinal vasculitis occurring with common variable immunodeficiency syndrome
van Meurs, J.C. / Lightman, S. / de Waard, P.W.T. / Baarsma, G.S. / van Suijlekom-Smit, L.W.A. / van de Merwe, J.P. / de Groot, R., *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, Feb 2000
...Bilateral retinal vasculitis and diffuse **retinal edema** were present in all three patients...retinal vasculitis with widespread **retinal edema** and diffuse capillary leakage, two...increasing doses of oral and intravenous **prednisolone** to no avail, but the addition of cyclosporin...
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☐ **23.** Retinal vasculitis: a diagnostic dilemma
Bisighini, S.L. / Pagliuso, L.M., *Clinical Eye and Vision Care*, Jun 1997
...secondary changes: Vascular occlusion Retinal infarction **Retinal edema** Macular edema Optic nerve edema Attenuated vessels Optic...include retinal hemorrhages, cotton wool spots, hard exudate, **retinal edema** and retinal neovascularization. Al- though this microvasculopathy...
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☐ **24.** [A 50-year-old man with metamorphopsia and optic nerve swelling]
Y Nakajima / T Kitada / Y Mizutani / Y Yamamoto / N Kuwabara / T Sato / T Kondo / Y Mizuno, *No To Shinkei*, May 1993
...metamorphopsia associated with **retinal edema**. He was well until one month...abnormalities were bilateral papilledema, **retinal edema** and horizontal nystagmus with...methotrexate, cytarabine and **prednisolone** were administered. He was also...

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☐ **25.** Ocular and systemic manifestations of the acquired connective tissue diseases: Part I
Atkin, S.R., *Clinical Eye and Vision Care*, Jun 1996
The connective tissue diseases are musculoskeletal disorders which have multisystemic involvement, frequently have associated ocular manifestations, and although the specific etiologies are unknown, they all demonstrate abnormalities of...
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☐ **26.** Two neuro-ophthalmic episodes separated in time and space
Cullom, R.D. / Cullom, M.E., *Survey of Ophthalmology*, Nov 1995
...She saw her ophthalmologist who prescribed sulface- tamide/**prednisolone** solution OD. Five days later she was seen by her ophthalmologist...When a patient presents with acute monocular visual loss and **retinal edema**, attention should be focused on two major questions: 1) What...
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☐ **27.** Retinal artery occlusion
Mangat, H.S., *Survey of Ophthalmology*, Sep 1995
...with good visual acuity (20/40 average). They have visual field abnormalities that correspond to the distribution of the **retinal edema** and infarc- tion and these defects usually remain permanently. If artery-to-artery collateral vessels develop they are almost...
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☐ **28.** The treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
Wright, V., *Journal of Chronic Diseases*, Jan 1963
And of these disorders rheumatoid arthritis occupies a most prominent place because of its prevalence, its incidence at all ages, and the crippling deformities it often produces.
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☐ **29.** Ocular coccidioidomycosis
Rodenbiker, H.T. / Ganley, J.P., *Survey of Ophthalmology*, Mar 1980
Coccidioidomycosis has been recognized as a common systemic disease since the late 1930's. The occurrence of ocular lesions associated with the systemic infection is uncommon. The anterior segment manifestations appear to be a mild...
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☐ **30.** Developmental implications of ocular pharmacology
Kahan, A., *Pharmacology and Therapeutics*, Jan 1985
Pharmac. Ther, Vol. 28, pp. 163 to 226, 1985 0163-7258/85 $0,00 + 0.50 Printed in Great Britain. All rights reserved Copyright {Z; 1985 Pergamon Press Ltd Specialist Subject Editor: J. GY.
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☐ **31.** Paroxysmal hypertension in aortitis syndrome
Tanaka, N. / Tanaka, H. / Toyama, Y. / Kashima, T. / Niimura, T. / Kanehisa, T., *American Heart Journal*, Sep 1975
...Slight bilateral choked discs and **retinal edema** and folds in the nasal side of the...evident (Table 1). Oral administration of **prednisolone** started at the tenth hospital day brought...observed in A and C, but not in B. with **prednisolone** reliably controlled both the severity...
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☐ **32.** Fluids in the anterior part of the optic nerve in health and disease
Hayreh, S.S., *Survey of Ophthalmology*, Jul 1978
New techniques have recently made it possible to study the flow of fluids (blood, axoplasm, and interstitial fluid) in the anterior part of the optic nerve. Blood flow has been reviewed previously; axoplasm and interstitial fluid are...
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☐ **33.** A survey of Allergy's present position - Classification of clinical and pathologic features of allergic disorders

Hartman, M.M., *The American Journal of Medicine*, Jul 1956
...Canker sores8 Exacerbations of gout50'63 Sudden death in the hyperrcactor state114 Erythema multiforme7 Retinal detachment'1 ' **Retinal edema** and hemorrhage111 Uveitis24'111 Reiter's disease70'72 Loeffler's syndrome6 Temporal arteritis29'47 Ulcerative colitis2 Regional...
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☐ **34.** Neurologic involvement in seven patients with Behcet's disease
O'Duffy, J.D. / Goldstein, N.P., *The American Journal of Medicine*, Aug 1976
...Case Treatment Daily Dose (mg) Outcome 1 2 34 5 Prednisone Cyclophosphamide Prednisone Azathioprine Prednisone Azathioprine **Prednisolone** None 40-60 150-200 60-5 150-50 15-30 150-50 32-16 Died Good suppression Partial suppressionPartial suppression Died, myocardial...
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☐ **1.** Diabetic Retinopathy - More Than Meets the Eye
Gardner, T.W. / Antonetti, D.A. / Barber, A.J. / LaNoue, K.F. / Levison, S.W. / The Penn State Retina Research Group, *Survey of Ophthalmology*, Dec 2002
...are affected long before the onset of clinically evident **nonproliferative** retinopathy. They paradoxically express more GFAP in contrast...macular edema. Histologic examination of a retina with **nonproliferative** diabetic retinopathy shows that in addition to cystoid...
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☐ **2.** COMPOUNDS AND METHOD FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY
BODOR, Nicholas, Stephen / GRANT, Maria, Bartolomeo / UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, *PATENT COOPERATION TREATY APPLICATION*, Mar 1999
The invention provides peptide derivatives designed to deliver peptides having growth factor inhibitory activity, especially somatostatin analogs, to the retina by sequential metabolism. The peptide derivatives, which comprise a dihydropyridine ⇔...
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☐ **1.** 4th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON OCULAR PHARMACOLOGY AND PHARMACEUTICS-ISOPP [32K]
May 2002
...McCluskey Steroids Intravitreal triamcinolone R. Danis **Anecortave** acetate M.D. de Smet Steroid implants B. Kuppermann Video...Neurotrophic factor signalling in retinal photoreceptors D. Hicks **Glucocorticoids** directly increase retinal endothelial cell barrier properties...
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☐ **2.** Therapeutic Developments for RETINAL DISEASES AND GLAUCOMA [25K]
Jul 2001
...satisfactory drug therapies. **Anecortave** acetate (AL-3789) is a new...models of neovascularization. **Anecortave** acetate is devoid of conventional...the ocular liability of a **glucocorticoid**. Preclinical toxicology and...clinical studies show that **anecortave** acetate is a safe angiostatic...
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...induced indirectly by **glucocorticoids** in TM cells. Glaucomatous...Y O C is involved in **glucocorticoid**- induced ocular hypertension...discovered a new agent, **anecortave** acetate, which suppresses the **glucocorticoid** induction of M Y O C...
[http://www.knowledgepress.com/events/11011613_p.pdf]
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☐ **4.** REDUCTION OR PREVENTION OF PDT RELATED INFLAMMATION
LEVY, Julia, G. / QLT INC., *PATENT COOPERATION TREATY APPLICATION*, Aug 2002
This invention relates generally to the field of pharmacotherapeutics and the use of photodynamic therapy ("PDT"). In particular, the invention provides a method for reducing or preventing the effects of inflammation arising from normal dose...
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☐ **6.** RETINAL DISEASE AND GLAUCOMA - New Therapeutic Strategies [27K]
Mar 2002
...induced indirectly by **glucocorticoids** in TM cells. Glaucomatous...MYOC is involved in **glucocorticoid**-induced ocular hypertension...discovered a new agent, **anecortave** acetate, which suppresses the **glucocorticoid** induction of MYOC in...
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☐ **7.** ORGANIZED AND SPONSORED BY : [PDF-24K]
Jan 2002
...induced indirectly by **glucocorticoids** in TM cells. Glaucomatous...Y O C is involved in **glucocorticoid**- induced ocular hypertension...discovered a new agent, **anecortave** acetate, which suppresses the **glucocorticoid** induction of M Y O C...
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             136  ANECORTAVE
             177  PREGNADIEN
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? s nonproliferative or retinopathy or edema
            2179  NONPROLIFERATIVE
           62455  RETINOPATHY
          184888  EDEMA
      S2  245075  NONPROLIFERATIVE OR RETINOPATHY OR EDEMA
? s s1 and s2
             311  S1
          245075  S2
      S3      19  S1 AND S2
? rd
      S4      12  RD  (unique items)
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The effect of an angiostatic steroid on neovascularization in a rat model of retinopathy of prematurity

AUTHOR: Penn John S (Reprint); Rajaratnam Veeraramani S; Collier Robert J; Clark Abbot F

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, 2115 21st Avenue South, 8016 Medical Center East, Nashville, TN, 37232-8808, USA**USA

JOURNAL: IOVS 42 (1): p283-290 January, 2001 **2001**

MEDIUM: print

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Purpose. The inhibition of angiogenesis by angiostatic steroids has been demonstrated in a variety of systems, including rabbit and rat cornea. There is considerable interest in the therapeutic potential of this class of compounds for angiogenic ocular conditions such as diabetic **retinopathy** , macular degeneration, and **retinopathy** of prematurity (ROP). This study was designed to test the capacity of an angiostatic steroid, **anecortave** acetate, to inhibit retinal neovascularization using a rat model of ROP and to investigate the mechanism of the effect. Methods. At birth, rats were placed in an atmosphere of varying oxygen that produces retinal neovascular changes that approximate human ROP. The rats then received intravitreal injections of either **anecortave** acetate or vehicle at varying times, and all were subsequently placed in room air. Retinas were assessed for plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI)-1 mRNA level by RNase protection assay at 1, 2, and 3 days after injection and for normal and abnormal blood vessel growth 3 days later. Results. A significant reduction in the severity of abnormal retinal neovascularization was observed in the steroid-treated eyes compared with vehicle-injected eyes in ROP rats, yet the extent of normal total retinal vascular area was not significantly different. The drug had no effect on either retinal vascular area or neovascularization when tested in room air-raised control rats. Drug-injected eyes demonstrated a six- to ninefold increase in PAI-1 mRNA at 1 to 3 days after injection. Conclusions. This study represents the first therapeutic effect of an angiostatic steroid in an animal model of neovascular **retinopathy** . Additionally, the induction of PAI-1 indicates a mechanism of action for this class of compounds, and this is a novel finding in vivo. Because **anecortave** acetate significantly inhibited pathologic retinal angiogenesis in this model, while not significantly affecting normal intraretinal vessels, it holds therapeutic potential for a number of human ocular conditions in which angiogenesis plays a critical pathologic role.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 7753-60-8: **anecortave** acetate

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Pharmacology; Sense Organs--Sensory Reception

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: rat (Muridae)--animal model, strain-Sprague-Dawley

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: retina--sensory system

COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates ; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates

DISEASES: **retinopathy** of prematurity--eye disease, treatment

MESH TERMS: **Retinopathy** of Prematurity (MeSH)

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: **anecortave** acetate {4,9(11)- **pregnadien** -17-alpha,21-diol-3,20-dione-21-acetate}--ophthalmic-drug, angiostatic

steroid, structure, usefulness; plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 messenger RNA--induction
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: RNase protection assay--analytical method
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: retinal neovascularization--inhibition
CONCEPT CODES:
22031 Pharmacology - Sense organs, associated structures and functions
10062 Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines
12512 Pathology - Therapy
20004 Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry
20006 Sense organs - Pathology
22002 Pharmacology - General
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86375 Muridae

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New steroidal anti-inflammatory antedrugs: Methyl 21-desoxy-21-chloro-11beta,17alpha-dihydroxy-3,20-dioxo-1,4-pregnadiene-16alpha-carboxylate, methyl 21-desoxy-21-chloro-11beta-hydroxy-3,20-dioxo-1,4-pregnadiene-16alpha-carboxylate, and their 9alpha-fluoro derivatives
AUTHOR: Ko Dong-Hoon; Heiman Ann S; Chen Meiqin; Lee Henry J (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Center for Anti-inflammatory Research, College of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Florida A and M University, Tallahassee, FL, 32307-3800, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Steroids 65 (4): p210-218 April, 2000 **2000**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0039-128X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: To a series of 21-desoxy-21-chloro-corticosteroids, a metabolically labile methoxycarbonyl group at C-16 has been incorporated. The approach is to synthesize locally active compounds that are hydrolyzed to inactive and readily excretable acid metabolites upon entry into the systemic circulation. Novel antedrugs were evaluated for anti-inflammatory activity and their adverse effects in an acute and semichronic croton oil-induced ear **edema** bioassay. Binding affinity to glucocorticoid receptors and induction of L-tyrosine-2-oxoglutarate aminotransferase were studied in hepatoma tissue culture cells. After a single topical application in the croton oil-induced ear **edema** bioassay, treatment with all the compounds resulted in dose-dependent inhibition of **edema** . From these dose-response profiles, the following ID50 values (nmol/ear resulting in a 50% reduction of **edema**) were calculated: 540, 618, 454, and 346 nmol for prednisolone (P), methyl 21-desoxy-21-chloro-11beta,17alpha-dihydroxy-3,20-dioxo-1,4- **pregnadien** -16alpha-carboxylate (PClCM), methyl 21-desoxy-21-chloro-11beta,17alpha-dihydroxy-9alpha-fluoro-3,20-dioxo-1,4 - **pregnadien** -16alpha-carboxylate (FPClCM), and methyl 21-desoxy-21-chloro-9alpha-fluoro-11beta-hydroxy-3,20-dioxo-1,4- **pregnadien** -16alpha-carboxylate (FDPClCM), respectively. Results of the 5-day rat croton oil ear **edema** bioassay indicated that, in contrast with the parent compound P, the novel steroidal antedrugs did not significantly alter body weight gain, thymus weights, or plasma corticosterone levels. The binding affinities for cytosolic hepatoma

tissue culture glucocorticoid receptors were 33, 201, 471, 5304, and 3765 nM for P, PClCM, FPClCM, methyl 21-desoxy-21-chloro-11beta-hydroxy-3,20-dioxo-1,4- **pregnadien** -16alpha-carboxylate (D PClCM), and FDPClCM, respectively. Collectively, results of these investigations suggest that modifications of P, which included replacement of 21-hydroxyl group with chlorine and addition of 16-methoxycarbonyl group with or without 17-hydroxyl moiety, retained the topical anti-inflammatory activity of the parent compound P without significant adverse systemic effects.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 9014-55-5: L-tyrosine-2-oxoglutarate aminotransferase; 50-22-6: corticosterone
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: rat (Muridae)
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates ; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates
DISEASES: hepatoma--digestive system disease, neoplastic disease
MESH TERMS: Carcinoma, Hepatocellular (MeSH); Liver Neoplasms (MeSH)
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: 9 alpha-fluor derivatives--antiinflammatory-drug; FPCICM--antiinflammatory-drug, side effects; L-tyrosine-2-oxoglutarate aminotransferase; PCICM--antiinflammatory-drug, side effects; corticosterone--plasma; glucocorticoid receptors
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: body weight; **edema** ; thymus weight
CONCEPT CODES:
22002 Pharmacology - General
12002 Physiology - General
24002 Neoplasms - General
14001 Digestive system - General and methods
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86375 Muridae

5/9/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0006071740 BIOSIS NO.: 198885040631
SYNTHESIS OF NEW ANTIINFLAMMATORY STEROIDAL 20 CARBOXAMIDES 20R AND 20S-21-N-SUBSTITUTED AMINO-11-BETA 17 20-TRIHYDROXY-3 21-DIOXO-1 4-PREGNADIENE
AUTHOR: KIM H P (Reprint); BIRD J; HEIMAN A S; HUDSON G F; TARAPOREWALA I B ; LEE H J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: CENT ANTI-INFLAMMATORY RES, COLL PHARM, FLA A AND M UNIV, TALLAHASSEE, FLA 32307, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry 30 (12): p2239-2244 **1987**
ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The synthesis and antiinflammatory activities of new steroidal 20-carboxamides, (20R)- and (20S)-21-(N-substituted amino)-11.beta.,17,20-trihydroxy-3,21-dioxo-1,4-pregnadiene (5-8) are described. These compounds were prepared from the respective isomer of 20-dihydroprednisolonic acid, (20R)- and (20S)-11.beta.,17,20-trihydroxy-3-oxo-1,4- **pregnadien** -21-oic acid (4a and 4b), by coupling with primary amines after the activation of the

steroid acid with N,N1-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DDC) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole. Confirmation of the configurational assignment at C-20 of the 20-carboxamides was achieved by reduction of methyl (20R)- and (20S)-11.beta.,17,20-trihydroxy-3-oxo-1,4- **pregnadien** -21-oate (3a and 3b) to the known stereochemistry at C-20 of (20R)- and (20S)-11.beta.,17,20,21-tetrahydroxy-3-oxo-1,4-pregnadiene (2a and 2b). The topical antiinflammatory activities of these steroidal 20-carboxamides were assessed by the croton oil induced ear **edema** assay in rats and their local and systemic antiinflammatory activities by the cotton pellet granuloma bioassay. Results of these investigations suggest a structure-activity relationship where carboxamide derivatives with the 20(R)-hydroxy configurations exhibit higher potency than those with the 20-(S)-hydroxy configurations. The amides of steroidal 21-oic acids with high local antiinflammatory potency exhibited systemic activities unlike the corresponding esters of steroidal 21-oic acids, which are devoid of systemic activities.

DESCRIPTORS: RAT ANTIINFLAMMATORY-DRUG
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Endocrine System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Pathology; Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates ; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates
CONCEPT CODES:
10057 Biochemistry methods - Sterols and steroids
10066 Biochemistry studies - Lipids
10067 Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids
10506 Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules
12508 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease
17004 Endocrine - Adrenals
22012 Pharmacology - Connective tissue, bone and collagen-acting drugs
22016 Pharmacology - Endocrine
22501 Toxicology - General and methods
51522 Plant physiology - Chemical constituents
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86375 Muridae
? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	311	ANECORTAVE OR PREGNADIEN
S2	245075	NONPROLIFERATIVE OR RETINOPATHY OR EDEMA
S3	19	S1 AND S2
S4	12	RD (unique items)
S5	3	S4 AND PY<2003

? logoff
19may06 17:00:19 User291213 Session D21.2
$5.93 1.005 DialUnits File5
$6.15 3 Type(s) in Format 9
$6.15 3 Types
$12.08 Estimated cost File5
$17.11 0.729 DialUnits File34
$17.11 Estimated cost File34
$1.29 0.146 DialUnits File71
$1.29 Estimated cost File71
$3.33 0.979 DialUnits File155
$3.33 Estimated cost File155
OneSearch, 4 files, 2.859 DialUnits FileOS
$0.80 TELNET
$34.61 Estimated cost this search

$35.10 Estimated total session cost 2.972 DialUnits

Logoff: level 05.11.05 D 17:00:19

You are now logged off

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Welcome to DIALOG

Dialog level 05.11.05D

Last logoff:  18may06 15:50:07
Logon file001 19may06 10:39:22
           *** ANNOUNCEMENTS ***
                    ***
NEW FILES RELEASED
***Regulatory Affairs Journals (File 183)
***Index Chemicus (File 302)
***Inspec (File 202)

RESUMED UPDATING
***File 141, Reader's Guide Abstracts
                    ***
RELOADS COMPLETED
***File 516, D&B--Dun's Market Identifiers
***File 523, D&B European Dun's Market Identifiers
***File 531, American Business Directory
*** MEDLINE has been reloaded with the 2006 MeSH (Files 154 & 155)
*** The 2005 reload of the CLAIMS files (Files 340, 341, 942)
is now available online.
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DATABASES REMOVED
***File 196, FINDEX
***File 468, Public Opinion Online (POLL)

Chemical Structure Searching now available in Prous Science Drug
Data Report (F452), Prous Science Drugs of the Future (F453),
IMS R&D Focus (F445/955), Pharmaprojects (F128/928), Beilstein
Facts (F390), Derwent Chemistry Resource (F355) and Index Chemicus
(File 302).
                    ***
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* * *

File   1:ERIC 1966-2006/Apr (c) format only 2006 Dialog

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Cost is in DialUnits
?
Terminal set to DLINK
? b 5,34,155,71
       19may06 10:39:41 User291213 Session D20.1
            $0.38    0.109 DialUnits File1
     $0.38  Estimated cost File1
     $0.08  TELNET
     $0.46  Estimated cost this search
     $0.46  Estimated total session cost   0.109 DialUnits


SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2006/May W2
         (c) 2006 BIOSIS
  File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2006/May W2
         (c) 2006 Inst for Sci Info
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  File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1951-2006/May 23
         (c) format only 2006 Dialog
  File  71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2006/May W2
         (c) 2006  Elsevier Science B.V.

      Set  Items  Description
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? s anecortave
      S1     136  ANECORTAVE
? s gluco?
>>>File 5 processing for GLUCO? stopped at GLUCOSAMINYLMURAMYLDIPEPTIDE
>>>File 34 processing for GLUCO? stopped at GLUCOSYLATIONS
>>>File 155 processing for GLUCO? stopped at GLUCOSYLDISACCHARIDE
      S2  877370  GLUCO?
? s s1 and s2
             136  S1
          877370  S2
      S3       9  S1 AND S2
? rd
      S4       6  RD  (unique items)
? t s4/full/all

 4/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
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0015710387   BIOSIS NO.: 200600055782
 Glucocorticoid receptor binding and anti-angiogenic/anti-vasopermeability
  effects of the synthetic steroid, 9-dehydro cortexolone acetate
AUTHOR: Edelman J L (Reprint); Lutz D; Castro M R
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Allergan Pharmaceut Inc, Biol Sci, Irvine, CA 92715 USA**
  USA
JOURNAL: IOVS  46 (Suppl. S): p3943 2005 2005
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the
Association-for-Research-in-Vision-and-Ophthalmology  Ft Lauderdale, FL,
USA  May 01 -05, 2005; 20050501
SPONSOR: Assoc Res Vis & Ophthalmol
ISSN: 0146-0404
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Poster
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Purpose: To determine the glucocorticoid receptor binding
  affinity and anti-angiogenic/anti-vasopermeability activity of the
  anti-angiogenic synthetic steroid 9-dehydro cortexolone acetate (
  anecortave acetate). Methods: 9-dehydro cortexolone acetate ( 4, 9(
  11)-pregnadien-17, 21-diol-3, 20-dione acetate) and its deacetylated
  congener ( 9-dehydro cortexolone; anecortave ) were purchased from
  Steraloids, Inc. Glucocorticoid receptor ( GR) binding affinity was
  determined by displacement of 3H-dexamethasone in human HeLa S3 cells
  using 10 nM - 10 mu M anecortave or anecortave acetate. Corneal
  neovascularization was initiated by central cornea chemical cautery in
  rats, and the extent of new vessel growth was measured by intravascular
  FITC-dextran fluorescence on day 4. Anecortave acetate was administered
  topically three times daily in suspension ( 0.1% - 2.5%). Blood-retinal
  barrier breakdown was induced in rabbits by intravitreal injection of 500
  ng VEGF-165, and retinal leakage was measured two days later by
  subjective scoring of fluorescein angiograms. In this rabbit model, 1 mg
  anecortave acetate or the glucocorticoid triamcinolone acetonide was
  injected into the vitreous in a sterile saline suspension. The GR
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antagonist mifepristone (50 mg/kg/day) was administered by subcutaneous injection. Results: **Anecortave** and **anecortave** acetate bind to the GR with Ki values of 160 nM and 209 nM, respectively. In a rat model of corneal angiogenesis, **anecortave** acetate (up to 2.5% topically, t.i.d.) failed to inhibit new blood vessel growth. In the same study, 0.1% dexamethasone inhibited corneal angiogenesis by similar to80%. In rabbits, intravitreal **anecortave** acetate (1 mg) inhibited VEGF-induced retinal leakage by 71%, and this inhibitory effect was significantly reversed by the GR antagonist mifepristone. In the same model, 1 mg triamcinolone acetonide completely blocked VEGF-induced vascular leakage for >1 month. These results in rabbits suggest that **anecortave** acetate (or **anecortave**) activates GR signaling, or alternatively, that **anecortave** acetate may be metabolized within the rabbit eye (but not the rat eye) to an active **glucocorticoid** . Conclusions: The anti-angiogenic steroid **anecortave** acetate binds to the **glucocorticoid** receptor in vitro, and significantly inhibits VEGF-mediated retinal vascularleakage in vivo. Its in vivo activity may be due to the conversion of **anecortave** acetate to an active **glucocorticoid** within the rabbit eye.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 76-25-5: triamcinolone acetonide; 84371-65-3: mifepristone

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Sense Organs--Sensory Reception

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Leporidae--Lagomorpha, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: HeLa S3 cell line (Hominidae); rabbit (Leporidae); rat (Muridae)

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: eye--sensory system; vitreous--sensory system; blood-retinal barrier--nervous system, circulatory system; central cornea--sensory system

COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Humans; Primates; Lagomorphs; Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates

DISEASES: corneal neovascularization--eye disease; retinal leakage--eye disease

MESH TERMS: Corneal Neovascularization (MeSH)

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: **glucocorticoid** ; triamcinolone acetonide--antiinflammatory-drug; **glucocorticoid** receptor--binding; anti-angiogenic--topical administration; anti-vasopermeability; 9-dehydro cortexolone acetate {acecortave acetate}--ophthalmic-drug; VEGF-165--enzyme inhibitor-drug, intravitreal administration; mifepristone--hormone-drug, subcutaneous administration

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: corneal angiogenesis; Meeting Poster

CONCEPT CODES:

00520 General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings
02506 Cytology - Animal
02508 Cytology - Human
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10067 Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids
12512 Pathology - Therapy
14504 Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry
20004 Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry
20006 Sense organs - Pathology
20504 Nervous system - Physiology and biochemistry
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
22012 Pharmacology - Connective tissue, bone and collagen-acting drugs
22016 Pharmacology - Endocrine

22031 Pharmacology - Sense organs, associated structures and functions
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae
86040 Leporidae
86375 Muridae

4/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0015607392 BIOSIS NO.: 200510301892
Inhibition of VEGF-induced endothelial cell poliferation and differentiation by steroidal and non-steroidal COX inhibitors with variable COX-1/COX-2 selectivity
AUTHOR: Yang R (Reprint); McCollum G W; Bingaman D P; Penn J S
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Vanderbilt Univ, Nashville, TN USA**USA
JOURNAL: IOVS 45 (Suppl. 1): pU741 APR 2004 2004
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Association-for-Research-in-Vision-and-Ophthalmology Ft Lauderdale, FL, USA April 24 -29, 2004; 20040424
SPONSOR: Assoc Res Vis & Ophthalmol
ISSN: 0146-0404
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Poster
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Purpose: Endothelial cell proliferation and differentiation are critical components of angiogenesis. Inhibition of VEGF-induced bovine retinal microvascularendothelial cell (BRMEC) proliferation and tube formation (differentiation) in vitro was tested with the following series of steroidal and non-steroidal cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitors with varied COX-1/COX-2 selectivity: the deaminated derivative of nepafenac, celocoxib, rofecoxib, diclofenac salt, ketorolac tromethamine salt, NS398, SC560 and dexamethasone. The PKC-beta inhibitor, LY333531, and the active metabolite of **anecortave** acetate were used as known active controls. Methods: BRMEC were grown on 96-well plates coated with fibronectin/hyaluronic acid. Growth medium was added for 2d followed by serum free medium overnight. Test medium containing 25 ng/ml VEGF, 0.1%DMSO and COX inhibitorat concentrations ranging from 0.01 to 10 mM was added for 24 hr. BRMEC proliferation was assayed using a modified MTT assay. For tube formation, BRMEC were grown on 6-well plates, within a Vitrogen 100 growth matrix sandwich and incubated in growth medium for 2d. The medium was replaced with 0.5% FBS plus 25 ng/ml VEGF with and without COX inhibitor and 0.1% DMSO. The mean tube length of each experimental group was digitally analyzed after 48hr in the experimental medium. Results: All test compounds except dexamethasone demonstrated inhibition of VEGF-induced BRMEC proliferation ranging from 42%-100%. The deaminated derivative of nepafenac, the active metabolite of **anecortave** acetate and celecoxib appeared to be the most potent. All test compounds showed inhibition oftube formation ranging from 28%-100%, with the deaminated derivative of nepafenac celecoxib rofecoxib, diclofenac and ketorolac being the most effective. Conclusions: Rofecoxib and celecoxib are COX-2 selective NSAIDs, while the nepafenac derivative and diclofenac are non-selective. Yet, the abilities of thesecompounds to inhibit endothelial cell proliferation and differentiation are comparable. Thus, it appears that COX selectivity is not a determining factor in the angiostatic activity demonstrated by these compounds.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 169590-42-5: celecoxib; 50-02-2: dexamethasone; 329900-75-6: cyclooxygenase-2; 9004-61-9: hyaluronic acid; 329967-85-3:

cyclooxygenase-1; 127464-60-2: VEGF; 162011-90-7: rofecoxib; 15307-86-5 : diclofenac; 74103-07-4: ketorolac tromethamine; 123653-11-2: NS398; 188817-13-2: SC560; 7753-60-8: **anecortave** acetate; 78281-72-8: nepafenac; 169939-94-0: LY333531

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Pharmacology; Cardiovascular System--Transport and Circulation; Enzymology--Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Sense Organs--Sensory Reception

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Bovidae--Artiodactyla, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGANISMS: BRMEC cell line (Bovidae)--bovine retinal microvascular endothelial cells

COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Artiodactyls; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Nonhuman Mammals; Vertebrates

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: celecoxib--enzyme inhibitor-drug; fibronectin ; dexamethasone-- **glucocorticoid** -drug; cyclooxygenase-2 {COX-2}; hyaluronic acid; cyclooxygenase-1 {COX-1}; VEGF {vascular endothelial growth factor}; rofecoxib--enzyme inhibitor-drug; diclofenac--enzyme inhibitor-drug; ketorolac tromethamine--enzyme inhibitor-drug; NS398--enzyme inhibitor-drug; SC560--enzyme inhibitor-drug; PKC-beta {protein kinase C-beta}; **anecortave** acetate; nepafenac--enzyme inhibitor-drug; LY333531--enzyme inhibitor-drug

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: cell differentiation; cell proliferation; cell growth; Meeting Poster

CONCEPT CODES:

00520 General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings
02506 Cytology - Animal
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10068 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
10802 Enzymes - General and comparative studies: coenzymes
12512 Pathology - Therapy
14504 Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry
17002 Endocrine - General
20004 Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry
22002 Pharmacology - General
22016 Pharmacology - Endocrine

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

85715 Bovidae

4/9/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0015607330 BIOSIS NO.: 200510301830

Local delivery of anecortave acetate inhibits laser-induced choroidal neovascularization (CNV) in the mouse

AUTHOR: Bingaman D P (Reprint); Liu C; Landers R A; Gu X
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Alcon Res Ltd, Retina Res, Ft Worth, TX USA**USA

JOURNAL: IOVS 45 (Suppl. 1): pU730 APR 2004 2004
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Association-for-Research-in-Vision-and-Ophthalmology Ft Lauderdale, FL, USA April 24 -29, 2004; 20040424
SPONSOR: Assoc Res Vis & Ophthalmol
ISSN: 0146-0404
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Poster
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Purpose: 1Anecortave acetate is an angiostatic cortisene devoid

of typical **glucocorticoid** activity that is undergoing phase III trials for the treatment of exudative AMD. Preclinically, **anecortave** acetate has been shown to reproduciblyinhibit angiogenesis elicited by numerous stimuli in a variety of models, including preretinal neovascularization (NV). The following study assessed the utility of **anecortave** acetate in a commonly used posterior segment model, the mouse model of laser-induced choroidal NV.Method: Choroidal NV (CNV) was induced in C57BL/J mice by rupturing Bruch's membrane via focal laser photocoagulation. Each mouse received 3-4 laser burns per eye and was randomly assigned as noninjected controls, sham-injected controls, vehicle-injected eyes, or one of three **anecortave** acetate-injected groups.Control mice received laser OU, where one eye received a sham injection. For intravitreal-injected mice, one laser-treated eye received a 5 ul intravitrealinjection of 0%, 0.1%, 1%, or 10% **anecortave** acetate. The pars plana intravitreal injection was performed immediately after laser photocoagulation. Fourteen days post-laser, all mice were euthanized and systemically perfused with fluorescein-labeled dextran. Eyes were then harvested and prepared as choroidal flat mounts, and CNV was quantified with computerized digital analysis. Mean CNV area per mouse was used for comparisons between treatment groups, where $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.Results: An overall significant difference between treatment groups was established (Kruskal Wallis one-way ANOVA, $P < 0.001$). Intravitreal injection of 10% **anecortave** acetate significantly prevented CNV development by 57.8% as compared to vehicle-injected eyes (Mann-Whitney Rank Sum test, $P < 0.001$). No significant inhibition was observed in eyes treated with 0.1% or 1% **anecortave** acetate as compared to vehicle.Conclusions: **Anecortave** acetate provides significant inhibition of laser-induced choroidal neovascularization (CNV) when delivered locally in the adult mouse. These results support the robust package of preclinical efficacy pharmacology for **anecortave** acetate, thus, further substantiating its potential utility for treating pathologic ocular angiogenesis in man.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 7753-60-8: **anecortave** acetate
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Pharmacology; Cardiovascular System--Transport and Circulation; Sense Organs--Sensory Reception
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: C57BL/J mouse (Muridae)--adult, animal model
ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: eye--sensory system; pars plana--sensory system; Bruch's membrane--sensory system; choroid--sensory system, angiogenesis
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates ; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates
DISEASES: choroidal neovascularization--vascular disease, eye disease, drug therapy, prevention and control, etiology; Bruch's membrane rupture--injury, eye disease, etiology
MESH TERMS: Choroidal Neovascularization (MeSH)
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: **anecortave** acetate--ophthalmic-drug, pharmacodynamics, intravitreal administration, efficacy
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: laser photocoagulation--laboratory techniques, experimental surgical techniques; computerized digital analysis--mathematical and computer techniques
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ocular angiogenesis; Meeting Poster
CONCEPT CODES:
00520 General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings
12512 Pathology - Therapy
14504 Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry
14508 Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology
20004 Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry
20006 Sense organs - Pathology

22002 Pharmacology - General
22031 Pharmacology - Sense organs, associated structures and functions
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86375 Muridae

4/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0015246813 BIOSIS NO.: 200500153878
Safety of posterior juxtascleral depot administration of the angiostatic cortisene anecortave **acetate for treatment of subfoveal choroidal neovascularization in patients with age-related macular degeneration**
AUTHOR: Augustin Albert J (Reprint); D'Amico Donald J; Mieler William F; Schneebaum Cary; Beasley Cliff
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Eye Clin, Stadt Klinikum Karlsruhe, Moltkestr 90, D-76133, Karlsruhe, Germany**Germany
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: 106020.560@compuserve.com
JOURNAL: Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology 243 (1): p9-12 January 2005 2005
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0721-832X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Background: **Anecortave** acetate is a synthetic derivative of cortisol, but very specific and irreversible chemical modifications to the cortisol structure have resulted in the creation of a potent inhibitor of blood vessel growth with no evidence non-clinically or clinically of **glucocorticoid** receptor-mediated bioactivity. The clinical safety of **Anecortave** Acetate administered as a posterior juxtascleral depot every 6 months for up to 4 years is reviewed in this manuscript. Methods: Clinical safety and efficacy of the novel angiostatic agent **Anecortave** Acetate for Depot Suspension was evaluated in patients with subfoveal exudative age- related macular degeneration (AMD) in a masked, randomized, dose-duration clinical trial completed in June 2003. This safety and efficacy study enrolled and treated 128 patients at 18 clinical sites in the US and EU. This was the first clinical trial of **Anecortave** Acetate for Depot Suspension administered as a posterior juxtascleral depot. Assessments of clinical safety were made with general physical examinations including electrocardiograms and hematology/ serum chemistry/urinalysis, detailed ophthalmic evaluations with fluorescein/ indocyanine green angiography and assessments of best-corrected log-MAR visual acuity. All safety reports have been reviewed periodically by an Independent Safety Committee responsible for overseeing these activities. Results: No clinically relevant safety issues related to either **Anecortave** Acetate for Depot Suspension or the administration procedure have been identified by an Independent Safety Committee. The most frequent safety issues reported were cataractous changes, decreased visual acuity, ptosis, ocular pain, abnormal vision and subconjunctival hemorrhage, but the majority of these were assessed as unrelated to treatment. Conclusions: **Anecortave** Acetate for Depot Suspension (3, 15 and 30 mg) is clinically safe following administration and re-administration at 6-month intervals as a posterior juxtascleral depot using a specially designed curved cannula.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 7753-60-8: **anecortave** acetate; 2321-07-5: fluorescein; 3599-32-4: indocyanine green

DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Ophthalmology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
DISEASES: macular degeneration--eye disease, diagnosis, drug therapy, symptom; subfoveal choroidal neovascularization--eye disease, diagnosis, drug therapy, symptom
MESH TERMS: Macular Degeneration (MeSH); Choroidal Neovascularization (MeSH)
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: **anecortave** acetate--astringent-drug, dosage, efficacy, intraocular administration, juxtascleral depot administration, pharmacodynamics, safety; fluorescein; **glucocorticoid** receptor; indocyanine green
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: angiography--clinical techniques, diagnostic techniques; electrocardiogram--clinical techniques, diagnostic techniques; urinalysis--clinical techniques, diagnostic techniques
CONCEPT CODES:
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
12504 Pathology - Diagnostic
12512 Pathology - Therapy
20006 Sense organs - Pathology
22002 Pharmacology - General
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

4/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012530524 BIOSIS NO.: 200000248837
IOP lowering activity of anecortave **acetate in rabbit and human glucocorticoid -induced ocular hypertension**
AUTHOR: Clark A F (Reprint); DeFaller J (Reprint); Knepper P A; Robin A; Goode S M
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Alcon Research Ltd., Fort Worth, TX, USA**USA
JOURNAL: IOVS 41 (4): pS511 March 15, 2000 2000
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Association in Vision and Opthalmology. Fort Lauderlade, Florida, USA April 30-May 05, 2000; 20000430
SPONSOR: Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
REGISTRY NUMBERS: 7753-60-8: **anecortave** acetate
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Pharmacology; Sense Organs--Sensory Reception
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Leporidae--Lagomorpha, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae); rabbit (Leporidae)--animal model
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Humans; Primates; Animals; Chordates; Lagomorphs; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Nonhuman Mammals; Vertebrates
DISEASES: ocular hypertension--eye disease, **glucocorticoid** -induced

MESH TERMS: Ocular Hypertension (MeSH)
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: **anecortave** acetate--intraocular pressure lowering activity
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: intraocular pressure; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Abstract
CONCEPT CODES:
12512 Pathology - Therapy
20004 Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry
20006 Sense organs - Pathology
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
00520 General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae
86040 Leporidae

4/9/6 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

11346629 Genuine Article#: 641WB Number of References: 44
Title: Anecortave **acetate - Treatment of age-related macular degeneration angiogenesis inhibitor**
Author(s): Sorbera LA (REPRINT) ; Leeson PA; Castaner J; Bayes M
Corporate Source: Prous Sci,POB 540/Barcelona 08080//Spain/ (REPRINT); Prous Sci,Barcelona 08080//Spain/
Journal: DRUGS OF THE FUTURE, 2002, V27, N11 (NOV), P1039-1048
ISSN: 0377-8282 Publication date: 20021100
Publisher: PROUS SCIENCE, SA, PO BOX 540, PROVENZA 388, 08025 BARCELONA, SPAIN
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: Spain
Journal Subject Category: PHARMACOLOGY & PHARMACY
Abstract: Angiogenesis is a normal process that is strictly controlled. If this is strictly controlled. If this fine control is disrupted, chronic activation can occur resulting in inappropriate tissue responses that can lead to pathologic neovascularization. Many chronic ocular diseases are due to chronic stimulation of angiogenesis and they are they major cause of blindness worldwide. Treatment for these ocular neovascular disorders should involve delay, arrest or prevention of new capillary proliferation with the absence of or the presence of only minimal adverse events. To date, surgery, last photocoagulation and **glucocorticoid** therapy are the usual treatment options. However, they may be ineffective, worsen the condition or, in the case of **glucocorticoids** , be associated with steroid-induced adverse events. Several classes of antiangiogenic agents have been described and they include antibiotics, polypeptides, polycations, polyanions, steroids, VEGF antagonists and integrin antagonists. Angiostatic steroids in particular have been shown to inhibit angiogenesis without the typical steroid activity that is associated with side effects. One such novel angiostatic steroid chosen for further development is **anecortave** acetate. It has shown excellent preclinical antiangiogenic efficacy and promising clinical activity as a treatment for ocular neovascular disorders.
Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): ANGIOSTATIC STEROIDS; CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION; INTEGRINS; RAT
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